

DIDSBURY PIONEER

VOL. XIII

DIDSBURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6th, 1916

No. 1



Here's The Best News In The Paper

\$700 worth of Mitts and Gloves bought at a Big Discount, and we are having a

TEN DAYS MITT & GLOVE SALE

At greatly reduced prices

This is no old stock, all good and clean from the wholesaler. We bought the entire stock at our own price and we are prepared to give you Better Bargains than you have ever been offered.

This is in your mitt.

Boys Lined Mitts	25c
Men's Lined Mitts	35c
Men's Lined Mitts	50c
Men's Lined Mitts, Horsehide	75c
Men's Lined Gloves	50c
Men's Lined Gloves, Horsehide	75c
Men's Lined Gloves, Horsehide	\$1.00
Men's Horsehide Gauntlets, sheeplined, reg.	\$3.00 for
	\$1.50
Men's Fur Gauntlets, reg. \$5.00 for	\$2.50
Ladies Mecha Gloves, reg. \$1.50 now	95c
Girls Gauntlets, reg. \$1.00, now	50c

You can't realize these savings until you see the goods, then you'll realize the lowness of the prices. Find out about it yourself.

J. V. BERSCHT

MEN'S OUTFITTER

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

WE'RE here for your benefit—and also our own. Rumball & Hyndman.

WE have ground a quantity of home grown wheat into flour. You should try a sack of 24 or 49 lbs. and satisfy yourself that our district can grow a good wheat. Maple Leaf Flour Mills. j6p

WE WANT to help you all we can. Ask questions. Rumball & Hyndman.

WANTED—Girl, one hour daily for dish-washing and occasional house cleaning. Apply Lawyer's office, Union Bank Building, Didsbury.

DON'T be backward in telling us your buying troubles. Rumball & Hyndman.

LOST—A lap robe—on east road near Didsbury, Dec. 12th. Finder please leave at Williams & Little's store. Finder will be rewarded. j6p

FOR SALE—Fine young gobblers, apply F. D. Anderson, Didsbury. j6p

AN occasional purchase will make you a regular customer. Rumball & Hyndman.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

Are Your Children Learning to Save Money?

Each maturing son and daughter should have a personal Savings Account in the Union Bank of Canada, with opportunities to save regularly, and training in how to expend money wisely. Such an education in thrift and saving will prove invaluable in later life.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

First Meeting New Council

The first meeting of the new Council took place on Monday night in the Council chambers and the Mayor and newly elected Councilors were all sworn in by Solicitor Austin after which they took their seats. Mayor Paton, Councilors Sinclair, Chambers, Reed, Wood, Paton and Herber, and Solicitor Austin were all present. In the absence of Clerk St. Clair, the Mayor acted as Secretary. The Council then set to work for the appointment of a deputy Mayor to hold office for three months. On motion of Mayor H. W. Chambers was the unanimous choice of the Council. Standing committees was the most important work taken up during the evening and the following gentlemen were given charge of the different departments through the year; the first named on each committee is chairman of the committee:

ELECTRIC LIGHT—H. W. Chambers, J. Sinclair, J. Reed.

FINANCE—J. Reed, H. W. Chambers, S. R. Wood.

PUBLIC WORKS—J. Sinclair, I. Herber, J. Reed.

POLICE AND LICENSE—I. Herber, J. N. Paton, S. R. Wood.

FIRE AND PROPERTY—S. R. Wood, J. Sinclair, J. N. Paton.

SANITATION—J. N. Paton, H. W. Chambers, I. Herber.

BY LAWS—H. W. Chambers, J. Reed, J. Sinclair.

On account of the misuse of the fire alarm on New Year's Eve, Miss Osmond brought a bylaw before the Council imposing a penalty for such offence. The bylaw provides a fine of not less than \$10 and not more than \$50 or one month's imprisonment for those caught ringing the bell except for fire alarm purpose. It was given three readings and passed.

The Mayor outlined some of the work before the Council for the coming year and also read some of the rules governing the Council for the benefit of the new members.

The Council then adjourned.

Masons Instal Officers

Monday night, December 28th, King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A. F. & A. M., installed officers for the year 1915. There was not a large attendance of members present but the work which was conducted by Past Grand Master Patterson of Macleod and Wor. Bro. Studer and Wor. Bro. Nixon was much enjoyed by those present. The officers installed were as follows:

H. E. Osmond, W. M.
J. Nixon, I. P. M.
A. McInnes, S. W.
J. R. Good, J. W.
J. Nixon, P. M., Secretary.
C. L. Peterson, P. M., Treasurer.
Geo. Liesemer, S. D.
A. Brusso, J. D.
Geo. Smith, S. S.
A. Watt, J. S.
G. B. Sexsmith, Chaplain
W. McIntyre, I. G.
H. E. Pearson, Tyler

Some would-be joker rang the fire alarm bell on New Year's morning. The first time the bell only gave three taps at twelve o'clock which was ignored, but about 12.45 another ring was given which was a little longer and it brought out a few men who had a suspicion that somebody was celebrating a little too freely and a search was made, but of course no signs of the parties could be found, which was lucky for them. The penalty for this offence is from \$10 to \$50, or in default one month in jail.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. Frank Reek left for Rochester, Minn., on Friday last.

Mr. J. C. Ross, Brandon, Man., is visiting with his son Dr. G. R. Ross, dentist.

Harold Wiegand spent the holidays visiting with his parents at Stettler.

Mrs. J. E. Stauffer was a visitor at Carstairs over the week end.

Herbie Liesemer left on Tuesday for Calgary where he will attend Normal School.

Miss Mary Osmond, Miss Eva Sexsmith and Miss F. Dolman were all visitors at Calgary over the New Year's holidays.

Dr. W. G. Moore and wife and Dr. Walters and wife (Calgary) were visitors at the Nohrene ranch over Sunday.

Lorne Good came down from Heath to spend the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Good.

Miss Powell, formerly teacher at Westcott, was visiting friends in that neighborhood over the New Year's holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Tracy of Lacombe, spent the Christmas holidays visiting with Doctor and Mrs. G. R. Ross.

Mr. and Mrs. Alec Robertson of Westcott returned from Vancouver last week where they have been visiting with Mr. Robertson's brother Will.

Privates Geo. Sexsmith and Pete Wood of the Second Canadian Contingent came up from Calgary on leave and spent the Christmas holidays with their parents.

Miss Dolly Stark and Miss Hulda Wiegand both passed at the Normal School, Calgary. Miss Stark will teach at Mower's school and Miss Wiegand at Clover Mound school.

There will be a hockey league game on Friday night next at the Didsbury rink between Innisfail and Didsbury. Puck faced at 8.30 p. m. Come out and root for the boys.

The many friends of Private Hopkins of the Second Canadian Contingent, formerly with the Union Bank in town, will be sorry to learn that his mother died at her home near Innisfail on Thursday last.

Miss Bauer announces she will close up her millinery store about January 15th after a most successful season. She has arranged to return in the spring with a new stock of the latest and most up-to-date spring millinery.

Congratulations are the order of the day to Private Owens of the Second Canadian Contingent, formerly teller at the Union Bank, whose marriage took place on Saturday last at Calgary to Miss F. Dolman.

(Continued on last page)

MUSIC

A few pupils will be taken for Primary and Intermediate courses of study on Piano and Organ.

H. A. ENGLISH, Didsbury

Red Cross Funds

Previously acknowledged.... \$240.60

C. C. Medler, Bellingham, Wash..... 5.00

\$245.60

Patriotic Fund

Previously Acknowledged.... \$204.20

Rugby S. D. from Miss Leiper per J. Hosegood..... 47.15

Springside S. D. from Miss Kernick per Mrs. A. McNaughton..... 24.32

Big Prairie S. D. per T. Potts 20.00

Zella S. D. per J. A. Ruby 52.70

\$348.37

Cheque sent to Calgary by H. E. Osmond, Sec.-Treas..... 275.00

Balance in Bank..... 73.47

The Patriotic Fund is creeping up to a goodly sized sum in this constituency, and Didsbury district, especially the west part, has done very well. Acme and Carl on head the list so far in money raised. The following table gives the standing of each district in the Didsbury constituency:

Acme, W. J. McInnes, Treas. \$475.00
Carlton, J. W. Baird Treas. 400.00
Didsbury, H. E. Osmond " 275.00
Swallow, Dr. Elliott, Treas. 231.00
Grainger, C. Wyndham " 210.00
Drumheller, B. S. Brown " 200.00
Carstairs, Mr. Morrison " 50.00
Three Hills, Mr. McDonough Treas.

Total sent to Calgary... \$3,841.00

Drumheller miners at the two coal mines have promised a day's pay each month for three months. Three Hills sent what funds they had collected to the Red Cross.

J. E. Stauffer, M.L.A., is much elated because he has been informed that this constituency is doing excellent work, and as he has set the mark at \$2,500 for the present, it looks as though the constituency will make good. Keep the good work going.

For Belgium Relief

The response to the appeal for help in both money and goods for the relief of the poor Belgians has been very good this last two weeks, the following donations having been received:

Waterloo S. D. per Miss Shanklin, \$8.10; Miss Sexsmith's room at Didsbury school, per Miss Sexsmith, \$3; per H. W. Chambers from J. G. Damm \$5, Maggie Sexsmith 50c, Winnie Moyle 50c, H. E. Doepe \$1; Mrs. J. E. Stauffer, clothing.

The handsome sum of \$46 in cash and a case of clothing was sent to the Acting Belgian Consul at Calgary last week who in acknowledging receipt of same says: "I wish to convey to you and the citizens of Didsbury, who have contributed this donation, my heartiest thanks on behalf of my compatriots and myself."

Don't give up the good work of helping this cause, people are starving in Belgium and they need all the help we can give them. Send in whatever you can to me and I will again willingly undertake the work of seeing that whatever is donated reaches the proper quarters. Mrs. H. E. OSMOND

MARRIED

GRANT-SIDON—On Monday, December 28th, 1914, at the Presbyterian Manse, Didsbury, Neil Grant to Miss S. R. Sidon. Rev. D. H. Marshall, Officiating.

SIDON-GRANT—On Monday, December 28th, 1914, at the Presbyterian Manse, Didsbury, T. S. Sidon to Miss M. E. Grant. Rev. D. H. Marshall officiating.

READ THE LABEL

FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE CONSUMER THE INGREDIENTS ARE PLAINLY PRINTED ON THE LABEL. IT IS THE ONLY, WELL-KNOWN, MEDIUM-PRICED BAKING POWDER MADE IN CANADA THAT DOES NOT CONTAIN ALUM AND WHICH HAS ALL THE INGREDIENTS PLAINLY STATED ON THE LABEL.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUM

ALUM IS SOMETIMES REFERRED TO AS SULPHATE OF ALUMINA OR SODIC ALUMINIC SULPHATE. THE PUBLIC SHOULD NOT BE MISLED BY THESE TECHNICAL NAMES.

E. W. GILLET COMPANY LIMITED
WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

Jolting Ye Benedict

Some time ago there was a meeting of a historical society in a New England town, and during the afternoon a visiting woman was introduced to a member of the local organization, who claimed to be a spinster. Eventually the single blessedness was alluded to.

"May I ask, Miss Smith," remarked the visitor, "if you have any particular reasons for not caring to marry?"

"Well," smilingly replied the spinster, "it may be because I have three things about my house which so closely represented the characteristics of the average man that I am warned against the married state."

"I don't think I quite understand you, Miss Smith," was the wondering response of the other.

"It's this way," explained the spinster, "I have a dog that growls all the morning, a parrot that swears all the afternoon, and a cat that stays out all night."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A Safe Pill For Suffering Women.

The secluded life of women which permits of little healthful exercise, is a fruitful cause of derangements of the stomach and liver and is accountable for the pains and lassitude that so many experience. Parmelee's Vegetable Pills will correct irregularities of the digestive organs and restore health and vigor. The most delicate woman can use them with safety, because their action, while effective is mild and soothing.

Military Dinner

"We had a military dinner today." "I don't understand." "A flank steak." "How'd you get along with it?" "I gave it a tough battle, but it resisted my attack."

Business

Imp—Where will your majesty summer?
Satan—I think I'll stay in town; I notice a lot of people are coming from the country.

Lessons Come Easier

If the child has a big, generous light to study by. The **Rayo** lamp saves eye strain. It is kerosene light at its best—clear, mellow, and unflickering.

The **RAYO** does not smoke or smell. It is easy to light, easy to clean, and easy to re-wick. The **RAYO** costs little, but you cannot get a better lamp at any price.

Made in Canada

ROYALTY OIL is best for all uses

THE IMPERIAL OIL CO., Limited

W. N. U. 1081

Vandals in King Albert's Palace

A neutral correspondent, writing from Brussels, informs us that all the grounds of the Palace of Laeken, one of King Albert's summer residences, are occupied by troops, but the palace itself was occupied only for three days by officers.

The waiter who was commissioned to bring in their meals from one of the Brussels hotels waxed indignant over the destruction the German officers did among the pictures and old furniture. The officers would only dine at the palace. The order would be to serve dinner for fifty officers at eight and for ten servants at ten. This went on for three days just after the occupation of Brussels.

On the third day dinner was ordered for 6.30 and was accordingly sent, but when the waiters arrived no officers were to be seen, but the place was in a terrible state.

The officers seem to have received marching orders hurriedly, but before leaving the waiter said they cut the paintings with knives, shot holes in the furniture and tore great holes in the carpets.

They reported they had been furnished with a regular calendar of dates, and were due to arrive in London on a specified day, which appointment they would certainly keep.

But the date has now passed, and it is feared that they will incur royal displeasure for not being up to date.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Didn't Like Cold Steel

A private in the Cameron Highlanders describes a bayonet charge which routed part of the enemy's forces in the battle of the Aisne. The Camerons were a unit in the First Brigade, and on September 14 the Germans attacked the brigade, which had the Camerons and the Coldstream Guards and the Scots Guards on their flanks. At one time the flanks seemed to be getting into a tight corner, and the Camerons resorted to the bayonet. "We had to cover about 200 yards or so," he says, "and the German machine guns were on us, but we kept at it and they scattered. The Prussian Guards were amongst the enemy's forces at this point, and they too preferred flight to meeting the bare steel."

Strategy

Hans and Fritz, two small boys, had gone to the rink to skate. Hans's overcoat hampered him and he wanted to get rid of it. The German coatroom person does not check you coat unless you pay your fee. The fee was only a penny, but Hans did not have the penny. He was at a loss.

"Huh, it's dead easy!" spoke up Fritz. "Give me your overcoat. I'll take it to the man at the checking place and say I found it. He'll put it away. When you are ready to go home, you go to him and ask if anybody has turned a lost overcoat in to him. Then, of course, you'll get yours."—New York Evening Post.

How to Find 'Em

It has often been said that a Jew, likewise a son of Caledonia, will grab at money be he alive or dead. Ikey Abramovitch was working in a wood machine shop and run his hand against a circular saw so that two fingers fell off and got in amongst the sawdust. They hurried him away to the hospital, and two of his mates began looking for his fingers among the sawdust, when he walked the foreman. "What in Hades are you looking for?" asked he. "We're trying to locate Ikey's fingers," said one of them.

With a snort of contempt the foreman threw a silver dollar on the floor when out from the sawdust wriggled the two fingers, groping for the money!

"I think I know what brought you here," said the good police court missionary to the very hard proposition who faced him in the dim but by no means religious light of the cell.

"Oh, do yer?" grunted the prisoner, in a sudden non-committal tone.

"Ah, my poor friend," continued the good man, "why didn't you fight harder?"

"Well, guv'nor, I done my best," said the sad case. "It took six o' 'em to put me on the blinkin' hamber-lance."

The Mouth of Babies

Precocious Child—Mamma, "when people get suffrage, does it just come for two or three days and then go away, or does it last a long time, like whooping cough and measles?"

Correct

Hi—What course is Sarah studying at that boarding school?
Si—I can't remember, but I think it's cosmetics.

The New Submarine

Armament is to be deplored, but no one is asserting that one nation can disarm while the powers about it continue to build dreadnoughts, and organize new army corps. Therefore, although our military requirements, through the very influence of geographical location, are not so great as those of the other powerful nations, it is still essential that whatever of a navy and navy we do have should be efficient.

To this end the new submarine has been designed. It is over twice as large as any now in use in the war, and it has a greater speed. In addition, it is fitted with a powerful wireless apparatus, and with the new American device which enables a vessel of this type to stay under water safely for a longer period than those of the other nations. The important part that the submarine has played in the present conflict shows what an importance the little vessels of destruction may have in any conflict of the future. The American navy can perfect the submarine at a cost far less than that entailed by the construction of the super-dreadnoughts, and the new type of submarine is a decidedly forward step towards the ends of both economy and efficiency.

—Boston Advertiser.

WHITE AS A GHOST

Pale or Sallow Cheeks One of the First Signs of Anaemia

Pale and sallow cheeks, with blanching of lips and gums, and dark circles under the eyes, are the first signs that anaemia has begun its deadly progress. This first warning is followed by great weariness and breathlessness after any exertion. You grow melancholy, have frequent headaches, wake in the morning feeling tired. You become morbid and nervous, starting at the slightest noise, and your heart palpitates violently, even on going upstairs. Most girls from sixteen to twenty suffer from anaemia. Neglect to supply new blood to the languishing, bloodless body, means a life of misery—indeed it is an open invitation to that most hopeless of all diseases, consumption.

The new, rich blood that cures anaemia and gives new health and strength is readily created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. That is why these pills have cured more cases of bloodlessness and blood disorders than any other medicine. They have made thousands of girls and women strong, well and rosy, with bright eyes and new energy, just because they nourish the body with the new, rich, red blood. Here is a typical instance: Miss Laura Dempsey, Auburn, N.Y., says: "For several months I was in a very bad state of health, with many of the symptoms that accompany anaemia. I was pale and bloodless, had terrible headaches, would be breathless at the least exertion. Having tried a number of medicines without relief I naturally became discouraged and began to fear that I was doomed to continued illness. At this stage a friend who had herself been benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills urged me to try them. I did so and thanks to the pills I am now enjoying the best of health, and feel that I cannot recommend this splendid medicine too highly."

Other weak and ailing girls can also obtain new health and strength through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer, or they will be sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Getting Even

Wife—Now, John, my sister Belle and her steady are coming to call on us tonight. So you must act the part of an ideally happy married man. She's not quite sure of him yet.

John (savagely)—Leave it to me! That lobster trimmed me on a horse trade once! Leave it to me.

Time Has Tested.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil has been on the market upwards of thirty years and in that time it has proved a blessing to thousands. It is in high favor throughout Canada, and its excellence has carried its fame beyond the seas. It has no equal in the whole list of liniments. If it were double the price it would be a cheap liniment.

"Playing Safe"

The Kaiser has prohibited moving picture men from "taking" any of the military operation.—Berlin letter.

Just as well. Some Spartan German soldiers whose sons are being poured into the hopper might wonder why none of the Hohenzollern boys are leading those massed infantry charges against France's machine guns and Britain's "contemptible little army."—New York Herald.

Tommy—Pop, a man is a bachelor until he gets married, isn't he?
Tommy's Pop—Yes, my son.
Tommy—And what does he call himself afterward?
Tommy's Pop—I'd hate to tell you; my son.

She—We women have to stand a lot.
He—Not in the street cars if you're pretty.—Boston Transcript.

Sore Eyes

Grassiated Eyelids. Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by **Marine Eye Remedy**. No Smearing, No Eye Catches. At Your Druggist's, 50c per Bottle. **Marine Eye Remedy**, 25c. For Sale at the Eye and Ear Druggists or Marine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

For DISTEMPER

Pink Eye, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, and Catarrhal Fever.

Sure cure and positive preventive, no matter how horses at any age are infected or "exposed." Liquid, given on the tongue, acts on the Blood and Glands, expels the poisonous germs from the body. Cures Distemper in Dogs and Sheep and Cholera in Poultry. Largest selling live stock remedy. Cures La Grippe among human beings and is a fine kidney remedy. Cut this out. Keep it. Show it to your druggist, who will get it for you. Free Booklet, "Distemper, Cattle and Cures." DISTRIBUTORS—ALL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. SPOHN MEDICAL CO., Chemists and Bacteriologists, GOSHEN, IND., U.S.A.

FARMERS

Can always make sure of getting the highest prices for WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY and FLAX, by shipping their car lots to FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR and having them sold on commission by **THOMPSON SONS AND COMPANY**, THE WELL-KNOWN FARMERS' AGENTS. ADDRESS 701-703 Y., GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG.

What Did He Mean?

A gentleman, while at a club in Washington a short time ago, became engaged in a desultory conversation with a prominent financier and representative from the south. The great man is of a most economical habit, and it is difficult for him to talk for any great length of time without touching upon the subject of economy. Sure enough, he suddenly invited attention to the suit of clothes he was wearing.

"I have never believed," said he, opening his coat, the better to display the details of the suit, "in paying fancy prices for cut to measure garments. Now, here is a suit for which I paid eight dollars and ninety-eight cents. Appearances are very deceptive. If I told you I purchased it for thirty-five dollars, you'd undoubtedly believe that to be the truth."

His friend viewed the suit critically for a moment as he replied, "I would, if you told me over the telephone."—Washington Star.

An Economist

"So you have given your wife your word that you will favor votes for women?"

"Yes," replied the man who dislikes argument.

"What are your reasons for doing so?"

"It's cheaper. If I say I'm not in favor of votes for women, it's liable to hurt my wife's feelings so that it will take as much as a diamond necklace to enable me to square myself."—Washington Star.

Unanswerable

Little Robert was playing with his army of tin soldiers one Sunday afternoon, when his mother entered the room.

"Why, Bob," she exclaimed, "how many times have I told you not to play with your army on Sunday?"

"Well, you see, mother," explained Bob, "this is the Salvation Army."—Everybody's Magazine.

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gentlemen,—Last winter I received great benefit from the use of MINARD'S LINIMENT in a severe attack of La Grippe, and I have frequently proved it to be very effective in cases of inflammation.

Yours,
W. A. HUTCHINSON.

The First Symptom

The church of a small town in the malaria country had a hot air plant installed as a provision for cold weather. On the Sunday when the new appliance was first used, a widow and her yellow skinned, ague stricken son came from their home, several miles away, to attend the service. As luck would have it, the usher escorted the pair to a pew that was directly over a register. Presently, as the janitor fed the furnace in the basement below, the boy began to wriggle and twist.

"Ma," he whispered, "I got to go! I ain't feeling well."

"What's the matter?" inquired his mother. "Air you fixin' to have another spell?"

"Yessum; must be," said the sufferer. "I kin feel the fever coming up my laigs."

An Interested Party

"Can I get off today, boss?"

"What for?"

"A wedding."

"Do you have to go?"

"I'd like to, sir—I'm the bridegroom."

It's curious, but the one that strikes you is the one that is broke.

ACHING BACK GETS RELIEF QUICK!

ONE RUB WITH "NERVILINE" CURES

Every Bit of Stiffness and Soreness Goes When "Nerviline" Is Used

Pain in back or side is awful hard to reach. Deep in the tissue is a congested or strained muscle. It is a long way for a liniment to go. Liniments you have used have not reached it, and the pain bothers you, whether moving or lying down.

What a pity you haven't tried Nerviline. Penetrating, you ask? Yes, and powerful, too. Nerviline strikes in deeper than any application you have ever used. You might pay a dollar, ten dollars, a hundred, for that matter, but you could not equal Nerviline, either in strength, quickness of action, or permanency of relief.

If you think this too much to say for Nerviline, try it, and be convinced.

If you receive from Nerviline even a little less relief from pain than this advertisement induces you to expect you can get your money back.

The only pain remedy in the world sold under a guarantee is Nerviline—surely it is safe to try it.

Nerviline is sold by druggists everywhere, 25 cents or 50 cents a bottle, or direct from The McFarlane Co., Kingston, Canada.

The Sweetest Story ever told is to tell the story of E. D. SMITH'S JAMS

Just fresh picked fruit and granulated sugar. Could anything be sweeter

Can be had from your Grocer

CHILDREN TEETHING

BABY IS VERY COMFORTABLE AND LAUGHS DURING THE TEETHING PERIOD. THANKS TO **MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP** PURELY VEGETABLE—NOT NARCOTIC

TYPHOID

is no more necessary than Smallpox. Army experience has demonstrated the almost miraculous efficacy, and harmlessness, of Antityphoid Vaccination. Be vaccinated NOW by your physician, you and your family. It is more vital than house insurance. Ask your physician, druggist, or send for "Have you had Typhoid?" telling of Typhoid Vaccine, results from use, and danger from Typhoid Carriers. THE CUTLER LABORATORY, BERKELEY, CAL. PRODUCING VACCINES & SERUMS UNDER U. S. GOV. LICENSE

The Honor List

Kaiser Wilhelm has decorated General Von Boetticher with the Legion of the Bloody Escutcheon for conspicuous recklessness in burning towns.

Count Von Strut has been made a Knight of the Red Suspender for his excellent record in shooting non-combatants.

A Gold Bootjack has been bestowed upon Professor Von Ruhlhardt for his notable book on "The Resumption of Specious Argument."

General Von Swiller, of the Rathskeller Marines, who recently led a brave attack upon a defenseless community, has been put in command of the Imperial Insufferables.

Captain Freshenbed, of the Royal Pillagers, has been promoted to the Looting Lancers in honor of his activity in destroying cathedrals and "objets d'art."—Life.

A pleasant medicine for children is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

What Benny Hopes

Mr. Bromley (enlightening the family)—The map of Europe will be greatly changed after this war.

Benny Bromley (aged 11, at his geography lesson)—Gee! I hope they'll make it as easy to draw as South America!

Earnest Youth—Father, what qualifications do you need to be a member of the supreme court?

Father—You have to be thoroughly respectable, honorable beyond reproach, and be able to write English in such a way that no other lawyer will be quite sure what you mean.—Life.

W.C.T.U. COLUMN

The next regular meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held on Tuesday afternoon next at 3 o'clock, at the home of Mrs. Beitzel.

Mrs. Sick knitted and sent twelve more pairs of mitts for our boys at the front.

The Canadian W. C. T. U. Day of Prayer

DEAR CO LABORERS:—

Since we addressed the members of our Prayer Circle at the close of 1913, many serious events have taken place in the history of civilization, and we find ourselves in this day of high ideals, and peace conferences, in the throes of the most terrible war the world has ever known. We are brought face to face, as never before, with the realities of life, death, and eternity. The thought of a day of prayer is most encouraging and inspiring, and we earnestly ask that no patriotic woman may be missing as we plead before God for our soldiers, and our empire. The far reaching and unseen influence of such services, if we could by any means measure it, would greatly surpass that which is direct and visible. How acceptable must this "call to prayer" be to Him, whose ear is ever attentive to our cry. In such a gathering all hearts flow together in blessed union. Temptations are different, circumstances, trials, and duties different; yet, there is established a bond of fellowship which will sweeten and strengthen all the days of the coming year.

As a country we are a solemn and deeply aroused people, though still calm and resolute, and we stand with thought arrested asking in urgent enquiry.—What do these awful war days mean? Yet we must never doubt that God—who has allowed it—"moves in mysterious ways, His wonders to perform." It is God who can give victory. He can multiply two and two and make it a million. "Be still and know that I am God, I will be exalted in the earth."

As the day passes may there come a widening and deepening sense of God, a realization that can only be called vision. "I saw the Lord high and lifted up and His train filled the temple." That sense of God—God real, present, all-sufficing—is what we need. As stars and moon are eclipsed when the sun appears. This is the need of our churches, of societies, of individuals, for spiritual extremities and material extremities, it is just to realize God, and get God real, not a stage-life God, a distant God, but a God who is here and everywhere. So we pray that this service may be impressive and moving to the last degree, and that the very atmosphere may breathe the Spirit of the Eternal.

A. E. GORDON, Dom. Evan. Supt.
L. R. WRIGHT, Dom. President.

Rugby Notes

A Happy New Year to you.

BORN—To Mr. and Mrs. James Walters, on Thursday, December 24th, a daughter.

The weather has been very favorable for skating lately, and our young friends have made good use of the opportunity.

Miss Florence Vipond has returned home, after spending some time in the Capital.

The dance held at Elkton on December 20th was a decided success, everybody hoping that it will not be long before the Elktonites have it repeated.

Christmas trees, and dances are certainly the fashion these days. Some of our Rugby runners went to two Christmas trees and a dance in one night. Going some eh?

Has anybody here seen Robbie?

The hockey game which was to be played at Elkton on New Year's Day, between Elkton and Bergen was postponed until a later date, till the Faners have recovered from their New Year's dinner.

Miss Marcella Moon has left for Calgary, where she is going to attend Normal.

Mrs. Myres and family of Carstairs have been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Moon.

Mrs. Anderson and son, Walter, of Saskatchewan, are visiting with her daughter, Mrs. Kyle Oliver.

Highland

Mr. Egan of Highland, the famous trapper of Wisconsin, has caught a fine fox.

Martin Arneson is getting his share of coyotes this winter.

Mr. John Olsen is in Calgary on business with the Ottawa Petroleum Oil Co.

Mr. Fred Whitman who has been teaching school in Highland has left for Calgary where he is going to attend Normal school.

Martin Arneson was looking after his traps last week when he found that a large coyote had run off with one of them. Well he started after him and ran him all that day and the next noon the coyote had to give up the ghost as Martin is there when it comes to getting them.

A large bunch of Highlanders enjoyed the dance at Fallen Timber on New Year's Eve.

Mr. J. T. Johanneson is going to start sawing lumber in about two weeks. Good luck to J. T.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

THE year 1915 is now with us, may it bring peace and prosperity to all our readers.

IT takes very little sometimes to bring out the inherent insanity in some persons as was instanced on New years night when some person or persons unknown at present rang the fire alarm, thereby causing a great deal of nervousness and alarm which was entirely uncalled for. The person who was responsible for this is fit only for the lunatic asylum at Ponoka, and if caught should be examined to see if there is not a screw loose somewhere. If found perfectly sound (which would be doubtful) the magistrates should impose the extreme penalty of the law, as a lesson to others that the fire alarm is not a toy to amuse children.

THE new year has been ushered in by one of the greatest catastrophes known in history—the war in Europe. What the end of the year may bring is beyond human knowledge and beyond our individual power to stop but there is one thing we can do and that is to so conduct ourselves from day to day that our life will be a living prayer to Him who ruleth over all things to bring the awful debauch of death and destruction to an end. Whatever may be our views of the war let us all decide that by no manner of means, or by any word or deed, cause our fellow man to say that because of some rash word or action—that we were the cause of our brother's dishonor or death during the coming year. We know that this sounds like preaching, but it is a time for serious thought and sympathy for our fellowman, which may perhaps save us some bitter regrets in the future.

ANOTHER year has left us, a year that has been fraught with great disasters and changes. We have just passed the first anniversary of the big fire in Didsbury, which at the time looked as though it might be a disaster which had caused irretrievable loss to the town. But it turned out a blessing in disguise because of the confidence in town and district held by our merchants and property owners, as shown by the splendid buildings which have arisen on the ashes of the former ramshackle business places which crowded the central part of the town. It has been the means of creating more confidence in the district to outsiders because of the substantial and lasting appearance created by the new buildings and no doubt will have a still further beneficial effect in the future.

Neapolis News

Are we going to have a Women's Institute at Neapolis? If not, why not?

Hylute ranch looked rather lonely for a few days last week.

There is a little new daughter at the R. Dalgleisch home.

Phil Ward and brother, T. C. Ward, are enjoying a midwinter visit with relatives and friends in old Iowa.

Miss Wilson is no longer with us and he is feeling very dreary.

Edwin Oldham and Sam McAlister took a pleasant little trip to Carstairs on the morning after last Wednesday. Being social young fellows they rode in the smoking car.

Mothers, attention! Why not have a baby contest when the weather warms up in the spring? Neapolis vicinity has more fine sturdy youngsters than any other place on earth, and we should exploit the fact. Begin now to get them in the best possible condition for a contest later on.

Every community should report its Xmas cheer to the Editor for his New Year's edition. The following is a partial list of Neapolis and vicinity. R. Dalgleisch gave an Xmas dinner to a few special friends; H. E. Pearson foregathered a goodly company of relatives and old friends; Mrs. Joe Dun-cann, a family dinner; P. H. Lantz, a family dinner; Mac McLam entertained a houseful of old friends and gave them a royal time; Frank Kitley, a family dinner; A. Hanson gave a dinner to a large number of friends and fellow church people; J. D. Ward and J. A. Cook jointly gave a war times dinner to all the old bachelors in the vicinity, and a jolly crowd responded.

The Xmas social at the schoolhouse was a very pleasant affair but closed a little too early for some of those present.

Say you Sock-Hoppers! take a tip. You've got to go into politics and get a man on the School Board.

You old fogies that think dancing is unclean and demoralizing, why don't

you spend some of your energy and breath in arranging some better amusement for the young people. Let them play awhile, they will get old fast enough. There is the schoolhouse for a social center and it belongs to the ratepayers.

Here's to the Editor and family, a very merry Christmas and a happy New Year. [Thanks—EDITOR]

Big Prairie

The play entitled "Uncle Joseph" was successfully given at the Big Prairie schoolhouse a short time ago and the Patriotic Fund is the gainer by \$20. The following ladies and gentlemen are to be congratulated for the success of the undertaking: The Misses B. and A. Kerr, Messrs. Thos. Potts, Cecil Rathwell, Oswald Koks-wick and W. M. Mjolaness. Mr. Robt. McFarlane also kindly assisted in the work. The promoters of the play Messrs. Thos. Potts and C. Rathwell beg to thank the people of Big Prairie for their assistance in making the affair a success financially.

ESTRAY

Grey gelding, weight about 1050, about 7 years old, brand on left flank. Came to N. W. 1-4 Sec. 9, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5, last summer. F. D. ANDERSON, two and one half miles east of Didsbury.

ESTRAY

On the premises of Geo. McNair, 9 miles west of Didsbury, on the S. W. 1/4 Sec. 10-31-3-5. One brown mare, four years old, weight about 1200 lbs., has white star on forehead and white snip on nose; has had a bad wire cut on inside of left front foot and has a very small bit of white hair around the top of the left hind hoof; no visible brands. One dark bay or brown gelding, 2 years old, with white star and snip on nose and a very small strip of white hair on face that almost reaches from ear to snip; one peculiar marking on this side is a spot of dark brown or black hair about 4 inches across each way on right thigh, and has been cut badly in the wire on right hand leg in front of the hock joint. No visible brands. E. R. LAVACON, brand reader.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy
Cures Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

Westerdale (Methodist Church) Mission

Services for Public Worship are held every Sunday at the following times and places:

WESTERDALE—Morning Service, 11 a.m. Sunday School, 12 noon. Young Peoples Meeting, 8 p.m. HARRISON SCHOOLHOUSE—Service every Sunday at 2.30 p.m. ARDMORE SCHOOLHOUSE—Service every Sunday at 7.30 p.m.

Everybody Welcome
Pastor: ROBERT HOLLOWAY
Didsbury P. O.

Chamberlain's



Cough Remedy

The Children's Favorite
Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon. It contains no opium or other harmful drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Price 25 cts; Large Size, 50 cts.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. A' visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, H. E. OSMOND, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Fraternity Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

J. SINCLAIR, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

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Didsbury . . . Alberta

Dr. G. R. Ross, D.M.D., L.D.S. Dental Surgeon

Office on Hammond Street. Phone 120 Didsbury . . . Alberta



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. Duties—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$5 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior. N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—\$7085.

Rexall
Dyspepsia
Tablets

For all forms of dyspepsia there are no finer remedies than Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets and, in conjunction with the other ingredients, make this one of the finest known preparations for indigestion. Rexall Dyspepsia Tablets soothe and tone up the stomach, causing a healthy and natural secretion of the gastric juices, thus helping the stomach to do its work naturally. They prevent heartburn, flatulency and distress after eating, and convert the food into rich and healthy flesh, bone and muscle.

The **Jettie Store**
H. W. CHAMBERS

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

Sunningley and Parkes were, as usual, busy over their varied and intricate work. They each had a separate room, separate clients, and separate clerks. Sunningley's room faced the street, Parkes' was at the back. Just for a moment Osborne hesitated as to which of the lawyers he would first approach with his evil tidings. After a moment's consideration, he made up his mind to consult Mr. Parkes first. He recalled the frail look on Mr. Sunningley's face the night before; his white hair, his tender look at Barbara, the treasure she was to him, the brightness she had brought into his life; whereas Parkes was comparatively indifferent to the little girl. He made up his mind, therefore, to talk to Parkes first of all. He entered the room, where several clerks and some typists were busily employed; they looked up when he entered. He went to a man who was seated at a desk.

"I want you to go to Mr. Parkes—don't say anything to Mr. Sunningley—but say to Mr. Parkes that I have an urgent matter to speak to him about. And while I am with him, try and manage to keep Mr. Sunningley otherwise employed."

"Very well, sir. Certainly, sir," said the clerk looking up with keen interest, and, as he said afterwards to his wife, "sniffing" an adventure. Now, all people who lead rather dull lives adore anything in the shape of an adventure, and this man by no means objected to the idea of a little "spice," which so seldom came into his humdrum life.

In a moment, Osborne found himself in the presence of Parkes, who greeted him cordially.

"Well, my dear young fellow," he said, "Shut the door, will you," he continued, addressing his clerk. The clerk did so—how earnestly he wished to stay!

Parkes was particularly busy, and if the truth must be told, felt at the first moment some little annoyance. "Do you want to begin work with us at once, Osborne? I am afraid that can scarcely be managed. I judged from what Sunningley told me that you were employing yourself very profitably and agreeably by taking Miss Barbara round London."

"No," said Osborne. His voice failed him for a moment. "Little Barbara is lost!" he said, suddenly.

"Good heavens!" cried the lawyer. "It is a fact, and I have come to you first, for you do not love Miss Chance as Mr. Sunningley does."

"I am deeply interested in her, all the same. Sit down and tell me everything as quickly as you can."

Osborne did so, and was relieved and pleased to find in what a business like way Parkes took his information. How he drew him out to tell the most valuable points and to slip over those that were comparatively of no moment. In a short time he was in full possession of everything.

"Well, I must say, Osborne," he remarked, in conclusion, "that you will be a treasure to us when you do come into our office. Why, man, you have taken the whole thing out of our hands. There is nothing left to be done."

"Yes, there is," said Osborne. "Sunningley has got to be told."

"That is true. Poor old chap! I can't tell you how terribly anxious he has been about the little girl. Well, we must break it to him, and at once. Come with me, Osborne, there is no time like the present."

They went together to Sunningley's rooms across the passage. Sunningley was giving directions to one of his clerks—

"Just get these letters written," he said, "and bring them back to me to sign. Ah! what's this! You here Osborne! Have you brought Barbara? But, really, my dear young friend, at this busy hour even Barbara isn't welcome."

"Will you leave the room?" said Parkes to the clerk. This clerk also perceived that something was wrong. He went away. The moment he had gone, Parkes turned the key in the door.

"What in the name of heaven, are you doing that for?" said Sunningley. "Because, my dear friend, I have brought you bad news. Your worst fears are confirmed. Little Barbara Chance has been kidnapped this morning—nobody knows where she is; but this splendid fellow has put half a dozen detectives already on her track. She was induced to leave the house by a ragged boy, who brought her a false message from Mrs. Russell, of Vauxhall Bridge Road. Of course the whole thing was a make-up. Barbara has not returned, and, in fact, we are very anxious about her."

"Heaven help us!" said Sunningley. His face fell into his hands; he trembled all over. "This is a blow, my boy," he said, after a moment's pause. Then he looked up, drew himself together, whispered a prayer under his breath, which no one heard in the room, but which God in His heaven certainly heard, and sent down a message of comfort.

"I think," said Parkes, "you may perhaps like to talk to Osborne alone. The detectives have got our number,

and can 'phone to us if there is the smallest news. Nothing further can be done at present. Meanwhile, if you excuse me, I will go away. There is a great deal to be done in the Melbourne case." He alluded to a heavy piece of work on which both lawyers were then engaged.

Sunningley sprang to his feet. "Look here, Parkes. This is no time for mysteries. Osborne has behaved like the brick I always knew him to be, and I don't think we ought to hide what we know from him. Do you, Parkes, give me liberty to show him the really important contents of the little black box?"

"Unquestionably I do," said Parkes. "By all means do so, my friend. He ought to know; and perhaps it may be necessary to inform the detectives."

"In fact, I may do as I think right," said Sunningley.

"Absolutely," replied Parkes. "I have the box here," continued Sunningley.

Then Parkes went back to his own room, and Sunningley, after a pause, rose and opened a large cupboard on one side of the room; this was pigeon-holed from the ceiling to the floor. There was a ladder, cunningly contrived, by which he could run up and down and fetch anything he required from the pigeon holes. He mounted the ladder now, two or three steps, thrust in his hand, and took out a queer, little, old fashioned box; it was made of ordinary wood and stained black. He laid it on the table and then turned to the young man—

"I must tell you, Osborne, that even Barbara does not know the most important contents of this box. Why her father acted as he did is a mystery to me—a mystery which I never can understand or explain. I judge now that he was haunted by fear—fear of a public trial and disgrace. But let me tell you the story, my dear boy, in my own way."

"Certainly, dear Mr. Sunningley. I am so glad to be near you now."

"Well, we had, as we hoped, settled Barbara comfortably. Her father's life was insured for two thousand pounds, and there was a little money besides which we imagined she was entitled to as it belonged to her mother. It was not more than about thirty pounds a year, but as we could well invest the two thousand at five per cent., we thought the little girl could live—of course, quite simply—on £130 a year. That was the state of things when Parkes and I saw her last at Worthington-on-the-Hill. She was quite contented, and thought herself rich. Poor little creature! She intended to take a tiny house in the village, and retain her old friends. For, wherever she went, she was loved. What was our amazement, therefore, to have two days later a wild, distraught, little girl come into our presence, clasping this black box in her hand. She thrust it into my hands, and said, 'Read it. Read it, both of you. Read the contents of this box.' I was so puzzled, and had scarcely time to say, 'Sit down, Barbara, sit down,' before she was gone! She had vanished as though she had disappeared into the air. I immediately sent one of my clerks after her, but not a trace of the child could be discovered. One man said that he saw her leave the house, but she had called neither cab, hansom, or any sort of conveyance. She was completely lost until—but that is a story which does not at present concern us. We found her by a lucky chance again. As to the contents of the black box, there were bundles of letters all tied up neatly with ribbon; there were one or two tied with blue ribbon. I read the whole contents of these letters the first night, and very dreadful was the story they revealed to me. They said that Barbara's mother had not died, as was supposed, in Naples, that she was alive, and all his lifetime had been given £130 a year by her husband; so long as he allowed her that money, he had her faithful promise that she would never interfere with him and never reveal himself to Barbara, who thought that she was dead."

"In a long letter, written by her father and addressed to Barbara, he told her that her mother was alive, but that he did not wish her to have anything whatever to do with her. He blamed himself bitterly for his cowardice in telling her that she was dead. He blamed himself absolutely for the state in which he had left matters, but he begged of Barbara, as she valued her life, to come to me for advice, and to allow her mother to go on receiving the money, which was to be sent to her every quarter, under the feigned name of Alice Grey, to the General Post Office. This was what he had done himself for many years. He said: 'As long as you do this, Barbara, you will be safe, and have no trouble, and I am certain Sunningley will not let you want.' But what was I to do? The child was lost. The whole news about the woman was vague and terrible. What had she done? I never liked her; I remembered well when first I saw her—a dashing, handsome, showy sort of person, most unsuited to Chance, who, as you know, Osborne, was such a charming man. How he could have made her his wife, I could not imagine!"

"I brought the box back with me the next morning, feeling as though years had gone over my head, and haunted with terror with regard to the child. I showed the contents of the box to Parkes, who was as shocked as I was; but what was our astonishment on examining the box, which we thought was empty, to find there a little spring at the bottom which revealed a secret drawer, very shallow, but large enough to hold a letter; this letter was addressed to—

"Messrs. Parkes and Sunningley. To be read and acted upon after my death."

"The poor child, luckily, had never seen it; and it was the contents of

that letter which was so utterly dreadful. It gave the true history of Clementina Chance. Now I will read it to you—that is the best way for you to get at the facts as they really stand. Mr. Sunningley's cheeks, usually so pale, had become deeply flushed with excitement. He touched a little spring, and took the letter from its place of concealment. He opened it.

"The only thing I do rejoice about is this," he said. "The child never found it. Not that she would have read it, for it was so plainly addressed to us; but she would have implored us to tell her what it contained. Now, then, will you listen, Osborne?"

"It is too much for you, sir. May I not read it slowly to myself?"

"No, no. Let me read it to you. I seem to know it by heart—it has haunted me ever since. I have been an old man ever since I read that awful letter."

(To Be Continued)

The German Losses

How long the German people can bear up under the psychological strain of the terrible losses they are sustaining, both on sea and on land, is one of the most interesting questions pertaining to the war. We know that multitudes of Germans in public and private have said that they will fight to the last man—but that is mere rhetoric. No nation can do that. The feeling of those who stay at home is bound to be a factor of enormous importance in deciding the length of the conflict, for they have not the relief of being at the front.

At first the casualty lists were published in full. Now they are so tremendous that they can be printed only in abridged form, the local names appearing. Every day the Berlin Tageblatt prints a list of the well-known dead, architects, doctors, lawyers, professors, teachers, members of the aristocracy, government officials in every walk of life; and the list is staggering. On a single day a well-known bank announced the deaths of twenty-three employees. The Ninety-First Infantry regiment reported the loss of no less than 12 officers killed and 16 wounded, together with 254 men killed, 1,202 wounded and 114 missing in 17 days' fighting in Belgium and France. Other regiments have suffered worse, in shorter time; but as the casualty lists are published a month after the period covered, the worst is yet to come.

A private letter from Munich tells not only of the growing anxiety of the public over the long delay in ending the battle of the Aisne, which Major Moralt, the military critic of the Tageblatt, has admitted, but speaks of the innumerable hospitals springing up everywhere like mushrooms, and overcrowded the instant they are opened. How long can a nation like Germany endure this?—New York Evening Post.

An Impossibility

"I want a good watch—one that will last me forever."

"Can't give you one like that, sir. All my watches have their hours numbered."

The Menu

Puzzled diner to restaurant waiter—
"What have you got for dinner?"
Waiter—Roast beef, fried chicken, stewed lamb, hash, baked and fried potatoes, jam, pudding, milk tea and coffee.

Puzzled Diner—Give me the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, 18th and 19th syllables.

"Please, lady, will you help a poor man who ain't done nothin' in the way of work for more'n twelve munces?"

"Dear, dear, perhaps I can find you something. What can you do?"

"Thank y', liddy, thank y' kindly, mum; ef y' could perhaps give me some washin' to do, I could take it 'ome to me wife."

A Latin Conversation

That Latin is not quite so dead a language as it is usually said to be was proved lately by lecturer before a teachers' institute. The lecturer went to school when very young and at six knew a little about Latin. Later he learned various phrases of spoken Latin, and when studying French, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese in after years found that an enormous number of words in those languages were, after all, just Latin.

In college he had some experience with spoken Latin but his most interesting experience with the language occurred while he was traveling in Europe. On his way from Vienna to Venice he met an Austrian officer with whom he carried on a conversation in the morning in German and other languages, and during the afternoon in Latin. The officer in question had Latin "at his fingers' ends," according to the lecturer, and was able to talk on every possible subject as fluently, in that so-called "dead" language, as in any of the others of which he had proved himself master earlier in the day.

All classical men know that as a matter of fact, among scientists, philosophers and ecclesiastics, Latin is really the "liveliest" of languages, and that only ignorance classes it among the dead. Greek too is much alive today, as the late Lord Dufferin, himself a finished "Grecian," found in his diplomatic experiences.

Merely Coy

"That booby made a bluff at kissing me last night and then quit."

"But, he says you scratched his face, blackened his eye and stabbed him with a hatpin."

"Well, a girl has to put up a little maidenly resistance."

English News (selling extras)—
Better 'ave one and read it now, sir, it may be contradicted in the morning.—Punch.

SHRINKAGE IN BULLION

It is Now Thought That Germans Are Busy Carrying Gold Out of England

A distinct shrinkage is visible in the amount of traceable gold in England, writes the London Chronicle. It is suggested that a great deal of missing gold is in the hands of Germans or has been smuggled abroad by German agents or by neutrals in the employ of Germans.

Germans in business in England have the same opportunity as Englishmen of getting gold. In view of the importance which gold plays in the war, a German who collects English gold is rendering his country very valuable help, even if he only locks it up in his safe. Possibly this is being extensively done as part of a deliberate scheme.

There is the still more ominous possibility that the gold thus taken from circulation is being secretly taken away from the country to Germany. The export of a large quantity of gold in one consignment would, of course, be noted and checked, but at present there is nothing to prevent individuals from smuggling away several hundred pounds' worth of gold concealed about their persons or in their luggage.

Hundreds of German women are leaving the country, and there are thousands of subjects of neutral countries travelling from England to Holland, Denmark, Sweden and elsewhere. Many may be German agents.

The facts are so serious that drastic action is necessary. Everyone should be searched for gold before leaving England.

During the past three months the net receipts of gold from abroad officially recorded have amounted to as much as thirty millions sterling. Moreover, we have notes equivalent to another thirty and a quarter millions of gold, and Bank of England notes equivalent to about another five millions. These notes should obviously diminish the circulation of gold throughout the country by taking its place and driving it back to the Bank of England. Yet the stock of gold at the Bank of England has not increased by more than the amount received from abroad.

The increased government expenditure, which now amounts to nearly a million a day, does not account for the enormous increase in circulation, for it is offset by the diminished requirements of currency in other quarters.

Hence the belief that money is to some extent being hoarded; that our enemies are operating against us in the manner indicated.

Steel Barrels a Saving to the Farmer

Lubricating oils for tractors, stationary engines and farm machinery can now be purchased in steel containers. The Imperial Oil Company, Limited, has been supplying the trade for some time with these new packages and is furnishing its leading grades of lubricating oils in steel barrels and half barrels.

This will be welcome news to tractor owners, farmers and other users of lubricating oils. The amount of oil lost in leakage from wooden barrels is larger than is generally recognized. Oil stored over the winter in wooden barrels not only leaks, but is apt to gather dirt and grit, so that by spring it is spoiled for most purposes.

The new steel barrel saves fully 25% in loss due to leakage, and is also a much more convenient container. Each barrel is supplied with a faucet, which provides a clean and economical method of handling the oil. The new container can be refilled indefinitely and serves as a convenient storage tank.

Gasoline and coal oil have long been handled exclusively in metal packages. Now that lubricating oils as well are being supplied in steel barrels, it seems likely that wooden barrels will soon be a relic of the past.

Germans and the British Army

The "Bergens Announce Tidenle" publishes the following tribute to the British army, from a member of the German general staff:

"The Englishman is cool, indifferent to danger, and to the dispensations of Providence. He stays where he is commanded. He shoots magnificently, extraordinarily well. After we had broken through the French position on the Belgian frontier, it was General French's army that stayed the retreat. Our efforts to drive the English back were in vain. The British are a strong people, athletic and well developed. So we decided to shoot them down. We ordered our best shots to tackle them, but the result was not in our favor. Then we got all our artillery that could be spared against them, and swept the English positions with a rain of shells; but how can I describe our astonishment? Beyond the shell swept zone we saw English soldiers' heads moving, and they began to use their rifles again as soon as the coast was clear. The British really a cool lot!"

The Milk Bar

The multiplication of milk shops in Silesia denotes a marked change in the drinking habits of the people. They are patronized by all classes, but particularly by the young and by the women. Nearly all large industrial concerns provide places in which the workers can buy either hot or cold milk, according to taste.

A Scottish minister was asked to pray for rain. He did so, and the rain came down in floods and destroyed the crops.

"This comes of instructin' sic a request to a mee-liter who fana soquent wi' agriculture," growled one elder to another.

DEFENDS POPULAR REMEDIES

Speaker Says Newspapers Should Investigate Merits of Medicines Before Barring Advertisements

That an organized attempt has been made to blacken the reputation of the popular family remedies of this country, and to mislead the newspaper publishers into rejecting the advertising of such medicines, was the charge made by Carl J. Balliett, of Buffalo, N.Y., at the convention of the Advertising Affiliation at Detroit.

Mr. Balliett is a director of the Proprietary Association of America which includes in its membership two hundred firms which make the popular prepared medicines of America.

Mr. Balliett pointed out that it is the duty of the newspaper publisher to refuse the advertising of any fake or fraudulent medicine, just as it is his duty to refuse any fake or fraudulent advertising, but it is not right to shut down on all medical advertising because there have been some fakers, any more than it would be right to refuse to publish all department store advertising because certain stores have made a practice of lying about bargain sales.

Disease and death are mysteries. People who are perfectly well are skeptical. They laugh at the time-worn patent medicine joke, just as they laugh again and again over the many variations of the operation joke—"The operation was a success but the patient died." This so-called humor has perhaps hurt the medicine business with well people, but when the hitherto healthy man feels a severe pain or illness, he immediately wants a medicine, and will bless the cure whether it be at the hands of a regular doctor, a homeopath, an osteopath, a Christian Scientist or patent medicine. There is nothing more deadly than disease; nothing more honorable than to cure it.

Mr. Balliett refuted the idea sought to be spread about that patent medicines are unpopular by showing that from 1900 to 1912 the amount of prepared medicines consumed in America increased from \$100,000,000 to \$160,000,000 annually. He showed that, although the American Medical Association is trying as an organization to exterminate so-called patent medicines, the family doctor, individually, is not fighting them but prescribing them. He estimated that 40% of the prescriptions written by doctors today include proprietary medicines.

The writings of Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, he said, have also aimed to destroy confidence in proprietary medicines; but that Dr. Wiley's ideas are not infallible is shown by cases where his analyses were entirely wrong. Mr. Balliett mentioned a case where, with all the power of the government, he fought a preparation as being dangerous to health, and was ingloriously walloped.

There has been spread the idea that a clever faker can mix a few useless ingredients and, by smart advertising, sell tons of it and win sudden wealth; whereas, as a matter of fact, the medicine business is notoriously difficult, and where there has been one success at it, there have been a hundred failures. Any medicine which has no merit cannot live, because persons who are duped into buying it once will not buy it again, and the profit from advertising a medicine can only come from repeat sales to the same, satisfied people. Therefore, any medicine which has been on the market for a number of years, and is still advertised, must have merit behind it to account for its success.

In conclusion Mr. Balliett declared that no newspaper is doing justice to its readers in the matter of medical or other advertising, unless it investigates, not only the wording of the advertisement offered for publication, but the merits of the article advertised. He pointed out that the few newspapers who have been deluded into the policy of barring out medical advertising have adopted this general policy, rather than to form an investigation bureau of this kind which could, in a constructive and useful effort, investigate and decide what is a good product and what is a fraud, in not only the medicine business, but in every other business which advertises its wares to the public.

The audience seemed to agree with Mr. Balliett's ideas on the subject and the chairman decided the question at issue in his favor.

"The Empero has not forgotten Paardeberg," states an English newspaper referring to the Canadian force. "It has not forgotten Strathcona's Horse and Colonel Steele and Colonel Otter; and the hard bitten horsemen of the prairie, the keen, strenuous, tough, tenacious infantrymen, will give an account of themselves of which the old land will be proud. Cheerful, gallant, and with a touch of imagination and idealism, you may rely upon it that the soldiers of the first confederation of this empire will do work entitling them to stand beside the best this land ever produced."

"I understand you were punished in school yesterday, Thomas?" said Mr. Bacon to his twelve year old boy.

"Yes, sir," promptly replied the truthful Thomas. "It was for telling the truth, sir."

"Your teacher said it was for some reflection you made on her age."

"That's the way she took it, father. You see, she drew a picture of a basket of eggs on the blackboard, and while she was out of the room I just wrote under them:

"The hen that made these eggs isn't any chicken."

Not a Failure

How do I know this season's great in an early crop of peaches? I've been down and looked 'em over Along the ocean beaches.

—Ed. Mett. in New York Sun.

DETAILS OF LORD KITCHENER'S NEW ARMY OF TWO MILLION MEN

VOLUNTEERS WHO KNOW WHAT THEY FIGHT FOR

Present Policy of the Allies is to Bide their time while the Enemy Becomes Exhausted in Offensive Tactics—Allies will Take Offensive Measures in the Spring

Details are now permitted to be published of the new army comprising the two million men Lord Kitchener proposes to throw into the field at the decisive moment some time next year. The present policy of the allies is to bide their time, let the enemy exhaust himself so far as he may by maintaining his offensive in France and Flanders far from his base, and then, when the attack has taken its full toll and winter and disease have done their share to push a vigorous offensive until not a German soldier remains on the left bank of the Rhine. All this presupposes that the present line of defence in France and Flanders will be maintained practically unbroken. Military experts say that the French armies, with the co-operation of British Imperial Troops, can guard that. So long as the Royal Navy remains in command of the narrow seas and bottles up the German high sea fleet in the Elbe or at Wilhelmshaven, just that long reinforcements of trained men can be sent at any time at very short notice out of England to the point where needed. The general public would possibly be agreeably surprised did they know just now many trained and equipped men of all arms are at the present moment available at British depots, but are being held back simply because the situation does not warrant their immediate use nor the added difficulties of attending to the comfort and well being of many thousands more troops at the front.

The last three months have witnessed an unparalleled expansion of the British army. Many more regular divisions have been organized than anyone dreamed of before the war. The territorial units have in most cases been duplicated and in some triplicated. The special reserve have been similarly expanded and almost all these units, old and new, have been brought up to war establishment. Lastly, four new armies, each of six divisions or three army corps, have been organized and are in process of training, while the Dominions have not been backward in emulating the activity of the mother country and India is also preparing to send army after army to Britain's aid. Britain was found unprepared for war on land. The public had been told for years that the navy guaranteed their safety, and the last thing even the alarmist figured on, was that she would shortly be employing enormous masses of troops on the continent alongside of and opposed to the great continental conscription armies.

The outstanding difficulty is that the two million men Britain may expect to have in the field before the close of next year are volunteers, every mother's son of them, and fight not from compulsion but by choice and with a very definite idea of what they are fighting for. The war office was therefore handicapped at the start by a total lack of organization required for operations on so gigantic a scale, and also lack of arms, ammunition and equipment of all kinds. What was available was the highly

trained expeditionary force of 170,000 men and this was flung into the gap to hold the gate until the great raw mass could be moulded into trained army corps. Every factory in Britain was working day and night turning out equipment and in the space of three months much of the ground lost through unpreparedness has been won back. Most people know how well the special reserve and the reserve regiments of cavalry which still average 2,000 men each, are maintaining the strength of the expeditionary force. Many also know that the territorial, after three months' hard training, have become efficient troops and that they not only provide a large force of mobile divisions for home defence, but have relieved the regulars for many purposes abroad and like the London Scottish have taken their turn in the Belgium trenches. But few people know anything about the armies of recent creation.

Army orders for September and October described the organization on broad lines. The 10th to the 14th divisions the second new army; the 21st to the 26th divisions the third new army; and the 27th to the 32nd divisions came up by selection from the duplicate reserve battalions, form the fourth new army. The new battalions are raised as additional battalions of the line infantry and are known as service battalions. The recruits are clothed and equipped at the depots, and thence sent to training centres, where they are incorporated as far as possible in regiments belonging to the county from which the recruits are drawn. The territorial connection is thus preserved. The recruits are much older than the boys who usually join the army and their physique is decidedly superior. There has been almost no sickness. They come from all classes. The gentleman and the coal heaver stand side by side in the ranks. The conduct and spirit of the men is all that can be desired, there being very little crime and wonderful keenness of all ranks. The officers live among the men and share all their labors. The men have enlisted to fight and are tigers to work. All are pulling together for the one great object.

All this has not been brought about without some hardships and difficulties to be overcome. But the first new army, under General Archibald Hunter at Aldershot has now passed successfully that stage. The men of the new armies do not grumble because they know the immense difficulties which beset Lord Kitchener when he took office, and every discomfort is taken with the utmost good humor. The excellence of the material, the fine quality and the head work of officers and of the N.C.O.'s, the good progress of training and cheerful spirit of emulation which exists throughout the training centres, give assurance that in due time these first four of the new armies will not be dilatory to stand behind the splendid British regulars now in France.

Daring Feats of Airmen

Aviators of Allies Have Repeatedly Proved Superiority Over the Germans

"The tactics adopted for dealing with hostile aerial craft are to attack them instantly with one or more British machines. This has been so far successful that in five cases German pilots or observers have been shot in the air and their machines brought to the ground. Something in the direction of the mastery of the air has already been done."

War in the air, about which we have talked for some time past, is a very real thing today, contained in the high tribute General French pays to the work of the Royal Flying Corps, and the praise of General Joffre, or organization," without feeling proud of the part which British aviators, by their daring, skill and enterprise, are playing in the great war. Nothing is too hazardous for them to attempt, and they wage aerial warfare with a keenness which has established for them a great superiority over the Germans.

A brilliant instance is that of Lieutenant Spratt, one of the Hendon aviators, whose services were accepted shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, and whose feat has brought distinction to the International Correspondence School, of which he is a successful student.

Sighting a German aviator at Montmorency, Lieutenant Spratt promptly went up in pursuit. Soaring like a hawk above his prey, Spratt made it known to the German, whose name was Heiden, that he had his gun trained on him. The German signalled that he would surrender, and planned downwards. When he was about a hundred feet from the ground, however, he tried to escape, but Lieutenant Spratt did not hesitate for a moment. He simply dropped on the enemy from the height of a hundred feet, sustaining injuries himself, but securing his prisoner and smashing the German machine.

It is a graphic story, too, which comes from Alsace. A German aeroplane, flying high, visited the British lines with the object of reconnoitering. As the machine hovered overhead, well out of the line of fire, a British aviator shot up to the attack. The German saw his adversary, and attempted to attack from above. Shots were fired, but they missed their mark. Steadily the British aviator mounted, endeavoring to get above the German, shots being constantly exchanged as the two machines, looking exceedingly like great birds in combat, manoeuvred swiftly around one another. Suddenly the British swung above. More shots were exchanged and the German machine was seen to reel and stagger, and then slowly came to the ground. The German pilot was wounded, and once more the British aviator had proved his superiority and skill.

German aviators, indeed, scarcely know how to combat the members of the Royal Flying Corps. One aviator says that, although he has encountered several German flying machines, they all fled away from him. French and Russian aviators, too, are covering themselves with glory, and the story of how Captain Nesteroff—one of the best men in Russia to loop the loop—sacrificed his life in order to prevent the escape of an aerial foe, is one which must thrill the world. Nesteroff observed two Austrian aeroplanes making their way towards the Russian positions. He recognized that it was absolutely necessary to prevent these aviators carrying information regarding the Russian positions to the Austrians.

Flying towards them, Nesteroff succeeded by skilful manoeuvring in getting so close to one of the aeroplanes that he was able to fire his revolver almost point blank at the pilot. The latter was wounded, and fell with his machine to the ground where he was captured. As soon as he had fired, Captain Nesteroff commenced a spiral upward flight, and was followed by the second Austrian.

It was impossible for Nesteroff, however, to take any certain aim at the Austrian, and realizing that it was above all else necessary to prevent him returning to the Austrian lines with the valuable news he had gathered, he nerved himself for a supreme effort, and launched his aerial craft full tilt at his foe. The machines came together with a crash and descended to the ground interlocked, both aviators being killed. Nesteroff's brilliant achievement being largely instrumental in the success of the Russians.

Bullet Headed Germans
The Germans are a bullet headed race. Proof of this has been found when the trophies of war have been tried on English heads. In a case mentioned by the Manchester Guardian, not one was big enough for anyone present. Though made apparently of steel, the helmets were as light as almost as a cloth cap or a straw hat, and more comfortable than a bowler. Round the inside, where it touches, was a ring of metal "leaf springs" bound with leather, which lightly clipped the head to keep the helmet on without heavy pressure. The brass spike or knob was made useful as well as ornamental. There were large holes in it, which gave very good ventilation—much better than the pinholes that are supposed to ventilate a bowler.

A popular society woman announced a "white elephant" party. Every guest was to bring something that she could not find any use for and yet too good to throw away. The party would have been a great success but for the unlooked for developments which broke it up. Eleven of the nineteen women brought their husbands.

BRITAIN'S FIRST SEA LORD NOT INFLUENCED BY PUBLIC OPINION

IS CALLED THE FATHER OF THE BRITISH NAVY

Baron Fisher has spent Sixty Years in the Naval Service and is Credited with being Responsible for the Present High State of Efficiency of the British Fleet

To Baron Fisher of Kilverstone today the eyes of the British empire are turned. Britons look to him to wipe out the memory of the South Pacific naval engagement with a British triumph. It was only a few days after he had been called in to take the place of First Sea Lord left vacant by the resignation of Prince Louis of Battenberg that the South Pacific engagement took place, and Germany had to be credited with the most important naval victory of the war. The new Sea Lord could not in any degree be held responsible for this disaster, but we may be sure he took it to heart, and that before long he will efface its memory with a British victory should the opportunity occur. We may be equally sure that he will not be stung by public clamour to attempt the impossible. He cares little or nothing for public opinion. He knows his business, and when the time comes he will prove it to any part of the world that may entertain doubt on the subject.

Oddly enough, while Prince Louis was forced to resign because he was not of pure British ancestry, the man whom everybody demanded to see as his successor is only half British. His mother was a Singapore lady of high caste, and it is said that in Baron Fisher's character one may see the hardy, rugged qualities of the Briton intermingled with the more wily and cautious Oriental strain. But no matter what his ancestry might have been, there can be no doubt that he more than any other living man possesses the full confidence of both the navy and the general public. It was Lord Rosebery who spoke of him as the "Kitchener of the navy." It is no secret that Kitchener is not loved. Neither is Fisher. He is too stern a disciplinarian, too harsh on offenders, too stony to appeals for leniency because a culprit happens to be a personal friend, and he has an almost uncanny habit of knowing everything about everybody under his command. "Confound him!" said an officer who served under him in the West Indies. "I believe he could tell you the exact number of cocktails I drink every time I go ashore."

Baron Fisher's knowledge of the navy and all that pertains to it was not acquired by any system of espionage. He knows the fleet because he made it; he knows the officers because he works from five o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock at night, because he studies nothing else. He enters the navy at the age of thirteen, and he is now seventy-three. He has spent sixty years in the service, and has held every office in it from that of midshipman to that of First Sea Lord. He was a captain at the bombardment of

Alexandria, and after the capture of the city he was called upon to form a police force and maintain order. How strict he was in this office those who were with him have testified. He shot the guilty on sight, and restored order in a few hours. It is said that some of his personal friends, officers of his own ship, who were found with loot in their possession, were dealt with as sternly as though they had been enemies in arms.

Never in his life has Baron Fisher said a word for publication. He could no more be interviewed than the Sphinx. He is as silent as Kitchener. Nevertheless he has made occasional remarks that are remembered. For example, it was Fisher who said that the frontiers of Britain should be the coats of the enemy. He is no believer in what is called "humane warfare," and he illustrates his position by saying: "When you have to wring a chicken's neck all you think about is wringing it quickly. You don't give the chicken intervals for refreshment and recuperation. It should be the same with warfare." He is reported to have made the remark years ago that if he caught the crew of a hostile submarine in time of war he would string them up to the yardarm, even if he had to face court martial afterwards. Some years ago, when the French Admiral Gervais visited Portsmouth with his fleet, Fisher was told off by Queen Victoria, for whom he had a great affection, to do the honors. In an interview her majesty expressed the wish that the visitor be most courteously treated. "Madam," he replied, "I will even kiss him if your majesty wishes it."

Nevertheless, Fisher was always adverse to alliances, particularly maritime ones, for, as he said, "You cannot shoot a friendly admiral for ignorance or negligence." This remark will enable one to understand why he is not loved in the fleet. When he was invited to become First Sea Lord he accepted only on certain conditions. One was that he should be permitted to radically change the whole theory of naval defence. It was Fisher who adopted the policy of keeping the great bulk of the empire's naval strength in the North Sea. Before his time the navy was scattered all over the world, just as it had been for one hundred years. Fisher, however, saw that the great battle of the future would be fought near the coast of England, and there he placed his Dreadnoughts, leaving only a few cruisers to guard the shipping routes in other parts of the earth. Under him the Dreadnought came into existence. In fact, the modern navy is his work, and now he has been called back to use the tool that he created.

Information Was Wrong

Kaiser's Spies Shot For Misleading Him About British

A German officer interned with some other prisoners in Ireland has given to the English officer in charge of the prisoners some information which throws an interesting light on the Germans' view of the results of their elaborate system of espionage. According to the German officer, it was fully believed at German headquarters that as soon as the British mobilization was ordered, the transport workers would strike. This information was conveyed to the German headquarters staff three weeks before the outbreak of the war, and was fully relied on. According to the German officer, the information came from a spy who was supposed to be closely in touch with working-class organizations in Britain.

This spy was in Berlin when war was declared, and later, when his information proved to be false, was arrested. A similar fate has also overtaken several other spies, who had evidently been manufacturing information for which they were very highly paid. Some of these men, according to the German officer, have been shot.

Most definite, and apparently accurate, information kept reaching German military headquarters, up to the outbreak of the war, concerning recruiting possibilities in Britain in the event of war.

All this information, gleaned from every part of England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, confirmed the German military authorities of the belief that 400,000 would be the limit of Britain's recruiting power. It was believed that when no more voluntary recruits could be obtained in Britain, conscription would have to be resorted to, and this would lead to political divisions and break up all chance of political unity. A general election, fought on the question of conscription, was to be one of the events which would lead to Britain's downfall somewhere about October or November.

Perhaps the biggest and most un-

pleasant surprise that awaited the Kaiser and his advisors at the outbreak of the war was the immediate arrest in Britain of certain spies, which disclosed the hitherto unsuspected fact to their masters that the business on which these men had been engaged in England was fully known to the British government.

With the exception of a few highly placed personages, from which the Germans probably received some trustworthy information, every German spy was known to Scotland Yard, as was also, most probably, the character of the information he was giving and, therefore, he was allowed to give it to his government.

450 French Defy 10,000 Germans

For five days the little fort of Troyon, with its garrison of 450 men, defied 10,000 Germans on the Meuse. After two days' bombardment the enemy tried to carry the fort. They got within ten yards of it, but fell in such numbers that they had to withdraw. The next day they summoned the garrison to surrender. "Never!" was the reply. "Then we shall shell you with our heavy guns until you and your fort are but a heap of cinders." They almost had time to carry out their threat before relief came. When the siege was raised practically nothing was left of the fort, while over half of its defenders had been buried alive in the ruins. The captain in command was wounded in twenty-eight places, and his lieutenant had a leg blown off. Every regiment that passes now has orders to halt and to render the garrison military honors in recognition of their unparalleled heroism.

A Dutch lieutenant writes of the interned Britishers in Holland to his relatives in London: "In our camp we have got 1,000 British marines from Antwerp. They came on Saturday morning. On Saturday evening everything was ready to receive them—tents with straw coverings, even 30 footballs. I suppose I shall stay with the boys until the end of the year, so I shall want my boxing gloves. I am sure they will appreciate them, also some English tobacco."

Why Japan is for Britain

Japan is Ready to Defend That For Which British Are Ready to Die

In an article entitled "Japan and the European Armageddon," Count Shigenobu Okuma, the prime minister, writing in the Japan Magazine about the war, says some forceful things about Japan's relation to the west. "It will be our one ambition at this time," he writes, "to show the west what it is slow to believe—that we can work harmoniously with great Occidental powers to support and protect the highest ideals of civilization, even to the extent of dying for them. Not only in the Far East, but anywhere else that may be necessary, Japan is ready to lay down her life for the principles that the foremost nations will die for. It is to be in line with these nations that she is at this time opposing and fighting what she believes to be opposed to these principles."

The premier continues: "She entered the alliance with Great Britain to stand for and die for what Anglo-Saxons are everywhere ready to defend even unto death. It is Japan's aim and ambition to participate in all world-movements toward noble diplomacy, international relations and the principle of equal opportunity and peace, and to prevent by any proper means the outbreak or continuance of bloodshed between nations. Japan's relation to the present conflict is as a defender of the things that make for higher civilization and a more permanent peace."

Count Okuma devotes considerable space to an historical resume of the causes of the present international war. Speaking generally, he thinks that war is always due to an unevenness of advancement in the progress of civilization, which, like water, must find its level. When its force is obstructed there will be violence and bloodshed. War is also a result of the pressure offered in resistance to the growth of civilization.

Speaking in particular, the premier is inclined to find the root of the present war in the weakness of the Balkan peninsula. "Like China," he affirms, "it is a seething crater in the world's diplomacy. From conditions apparently insignificant in themselves half the world can be set on fire and plunged into distress and decimated."

Kaiser is Canny

Has Huge Sums Invested in Canada and Appropriates Part of Belgian Tribute

The Canadian government has asked the law officers of the crown in London to say what action should be taken with private property acquired during recent years by the Kaiser in Canada. It is reported that ever since the war began he has been receiving remittances from this property through trustees acting for him in the United States. His investment of immense sums in landed property both in the Dominion and in the Western States began at the time when he first warned the banks of Germany to prepare themselves for financing the German government in case of a European war.

That the Kaiser, in making new world investments at the same time that he commenced his preparations for the conquest of western Europe, was providing against the possibility of dethronement, is widely believed. The opinion gains some support from the fact that he has insisted on the appropriation to his own personal uses of a certain percentage of the cash indemnities levied in Belgium and France. One of his sons came to Rheims in a motor car to take away the tribute extorted from that unhappy city.

The Arms of Glasgow

The explanation of the coat of arms of Glasgow is curious. On it are an oak tree with a bell hanging on one of its branches, a bird at the top of the tree, and a salmon, with a ring in its mouth, at the base. St. Kentigern, in the seventh century, took up his abode on the site of the present city of Glasgow. Upon an oak in the clearing he hung a bell to summon the savages to worship, hence the oak and bell. A queen, having formed an attachment to a soldier, gave him a precious ring, which the king had given her. The king, aware of the fact, stooped upon the soldier in sleep, abstracted the ring, threw it into the Clyde, and then asked the queen for it. The queen, in alarm, applied to St. Kentigern, who went to the Clyde, caught a salmon with the ring in its mouth, handed it to the queen, and was thus the means of restoring peace to the royal couple.

Mountain View Municipality

The new Council of the Mountain View Municipality held a meeting recently and elected D. McCuen of Olds, Reeve; Geo. Metz, Didsbury, Deputy Reeve, and again appointed J. E. Stauffer Secretary-Treasurer and T. W. Cuncannon, Auditor.

The Council passed a resolution to get after all delinquent tax payers and if necessary distrain for arrears of taxes.

To The Farmers of Western Canada

DON'T SELL OFF YOUR BREEDING STOCK

Tight money and war prices for grain have induced many farmers all over North America to sell off their livestock, and the flood of offerings has temporarily forced down prices of all stock.

Influenced by these lower stock prices, farmers say it won't pay to feed stock, and unfinished animals are being rushed to market in great quantities and sold at sacrifice prices.

PRESENT LOW PRICES FOR STOCK CANNOT LAST LONG

The war is certain to cause a great depletion of stock on the European Continent, and from that source at the termination of the war a great demand for breeding stock must arise.

The destruction from the Foot and Mouth Disease now raging in the United States must be enormous.

Add to the above considerations the fact that great quantities of breeding stock have already been marketed with the packers, and it will be seen that a serious shortage in all kinds of live stock is certain to be brought about in the near future.

BREEDING STOCK IS SHORT ALL OVER THE WORLD

and the farmer who gets rid of his stock now will have to pay heavily to get started again.

On the other hand, when the war is over and grain prices again become normal, live stock prices will be good, and farmers who hold their breeding stock will reap a rich reward.

The marketing of unfinished stock is to be deplored, since it brings a wretchedly low price. If feed, even with high-priced grain, there should be no loss when stock prices recover, as they are certain to do when the rush of deliveries ceases. This must happen before long.

SHEEP THE BEST WEED KILLERS

Large areas of the prairie provinces are adapted to sheep raising, and the time is opportune for developing this industry. Sheep are prolific. A farm flock that does not yield one hundred per cent. is a poor one.

They give a double return, namely, meat and wool. They are economical to feed and easy to handle.

And they largely pay for themselves in destruction of weeds and fertilization.

Buy the nucleus of a flock before the good breeding stock is depleted.

DON'T PUT ALL YOUR EGGS IN ONE BASKET

No agricultural country ever enjoyed continued prosperity without raising live stock.

The result of abandoning stock merely because of temporarily high grain prices will be disastrous in the long run.

When most farmers all over America are rushing into grain raising, the wise farmer will look a year or two ahead.

THE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA
George H. Greig, Acting Sec.-Treas.

A Nation's Bread Line

Did you ever watch what is called the "Bread Line" in a big city? If so, the sight of scores of hungry men and women waiting patiently for a morsel of food, must have been photographed indelibly on the memory. Did you ever see a soup kitchen in operation? Probably not, because soup kitchens in Canada exist only in the imagination of orators who draw verbal pictures of the future at general elections.

Consider, however, that according to the reports of United States consuls remaining in Belgium, between 1,250,000 and 1,500,000 of the people of that L'arole nation are now dependent entirely on soup kitchens for the food which barely keeps body and soul together.

The whole civilized world is indebted to Belgium. The check given by her brave soldiers to the carefully calculated plans of German militarism rendered possible the gathering together of that splendid army of the Allies which sooner or later shall have demolished once for all

time the doctrine of rule by force, shall have banished barbarism, and compelled respect for treaties.

Therefore, there can be no talk of offering charity to the starving Belgians. To relieve their distress is but to attempt to repay in some small manner what they gave without thought of return, but what civilization must regard as a monumental sacrifice which must be recognized, if it cannot be repaid in full.

Canada is doing her share in the world movement to express admiration and sympathy in terms of succour. But the need is so great, the urgency so imperative, that she cannot do too much. At the present moment, citizens of the Dominion have an exceptional opportunity to share in this work in a special and particular manner. In some parts of Belgium the wheels of half-ruined grist mills are beginning to turn. The cry is for wheat. Flour has been sent, but flour is expensive, and bleached flour is not what is especially demanded. The staple bread of the country is the brown or "black" bread which is made from a No. 4 wheat. Moreover, huge quantities of this wheat can be transported in bulk, as compared with the amount of high-priced flour in bags, and furthermore, by furnishing employment for the Belgian mills, a beginning is made toward the rehabilitation of the denuded country.

The Belgian Relief Committee has arranged for ships to convey the wheat directly to Rotterdam, but money is needed as it was never needed before to purchase the cargoes. England has supplemented enormously the gifts of clothing which have already gone from Canada, what is required to-day, is money to buy the wheat which is in the elevators readily available for loading.

Contributions in cash, whether large or small, if sent to Mrs. H. E. Osmond, Didsbury, or to the Belgian Consul, Calgary, will be gratefully received, and promptly acknowledged.

Card of Thanks

I wish to thank my brother, friends and neighbors for their assistance and sympathy shown to me during the illness and at the death of my husband Joseph B. Lincoln.

MRS. B. LINCOLN

AUCTION SALE

C. G. HAUCK

Under instructions from Mr. C. G. Hauck, I will sell by public auction at his farm, 6 miles east and 1 mile south of Didsbury, on south trail, on the east half of Sec. 12, Tp. 31, Rge. 1, W. 5th, on

Tuesday, January 12th

the following, consisting of:

HORSES—Team black geldings, 10 and 11 yrs wgt. 2800; bay gelding, 8 yrs., wgt. 1100; sorrel gelding, 7 yrs., wgt. 1000; white saddle horse, 11 yrs., wgt. 900.

SPAN MULES—Team mules, 10 yrs.; team mules, 8 yrs.

CATTLE—1 cow, fresh; 17 to be fresh soon and all to calve by April 1st; 2 heifers in calf; 7 spring calves; 6 steers; 11 heifers, coming 2 yrs, supposed to be in calf.

HOGS, POULTRY, Etc.—4 brood sows; 70 hens; 2 coyote hound pups; about 25 bushels of potatoes.

HARNESS—3 sets team harness; single harness; set democrat harness.

IMPLEMENTS—Hamilton wagon, new, 3½ in.; McCormick binder; stubble plow; Deering drill, 16 hoes; farm wagon, 3 1-4 in.; top buggy; open buggy; Deering mower; McCormick mower; 3 section lever harrow; tripple gang plow with breaker bottoms; tank heater; Manitoba brush breaking plow; Peerless 200 egg incubator; wheelbarrow; grindstone; forks; shovels and tools, etc.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Cream separator; range; heating stove; table; dishes; chairs and rockers; bedsteads; collapsible baby carriage; sewing machine, good as new; clock.

As Mr. Hauck is leaving the country everything will be sold without reserve.

Sale at 11 o'clock sharp.

Lunch at noon

TERMS—All sums of \$50 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 30 months will be given on approved joint bankable notes bearing interest at 8 per cent. 4 per cent. off for cash on all sums over \$50.

J. N. PATON, Auctioneer P. R. REED, Clerk

Now is the Time to Pay
up Your Subscription
We need the money

ORDER YOUR Plow Shares NOW

FOR SPRING WORK

We can supply you with any make or size

SINCLAIR BROS.
BLACKSMITHS

FISH FOR SALE

About two tons of good
WHITEFISH
fresh from the lakes for sale

Apply
W. F. OLIVER, Didsbury
PHONE 99

CANADIAN EGGS AT HIGHER PRICES

Heavy Imports Last Year From the United States Where Price Was Lower—How About Reciprocity?

During the campaign in which reciprocity between Canada and the United States was the dominant issue, the question arose as to how many eggs Canadians ship annually to the United States and the number Americans send to Canada. In the American Poultry World of January appears the following report on the subject from the chief of the markets division of the Canadian Department of Agriculture:

"Department of Agriculture, Canada.

"Office of
The Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

"Ottawa, September 30th, 1912.
"Editor American Poultry World,
"Buffalo, N. Y.

"Your letter of the 27th inst. addressed to Mr. Eddick has been transferred to me, and in reply I have much pleasure in giving you the information asked for. The quantity of eggs imported into Canada from the United States during the year ended March 31st, 1912, was 7,476,247 dozens, and the quantity exported from Canada to the United States during the same period was 17,403 dozens. Duty on eggs coming into Canada from the United States is three cents per dozen.

"Yours truly, W. A. Moore,
"Chief, Markets Division."

Big Home Market
The duty on eggs shipped from Canada into the United States is five cents per dozen. This duty applies alike to eggs for human consumption and for hatching purposes.

The difference between the Canadian duty of three cents per dozen and the United States duty of five cents is not sufficient to explain the great difference that exists between the total annual shipment made southward and those sent northward. Heretofore we have held the Canadian hen in high regard, but the great disparity between the trifling amount of her product that is sold to us each year, as compared with the millions of dozens of eggs that are shipped from the States into Canada, has placed her under suspicion. It begins to look as though she is "loafing on the job."

Probably it was the prices obtainable for market eggs in Canada that caused seven and a half million dozen to be shipped from the United States into the Dominion during the year ending March 31st, 1912. The prices over there had to be enough higher to cover the cost of transportation and extra handling, also to overcome the handicap of a three-cents-per-dozen tariff duty. Isn't it a bit surprising that this difference in prices should have existed?

The Canadians are quite strong for poultry, especially in the fertile provinces of Ontario. It may be that a large portion of these eggs went into the colder latitudes of the Dominion. But in that case, why should not the more southern sections, like Ontario, for example, have supplied the seven and a half million dozen, thereby keeping the purchase price at home? Not that we object in the slightest to having this Canadian money sent to American poultry keepers, but Canadian poultrymen have the right to look after their own best interests—and to "go it first."

Removed

I beg to announce that I have moved into my new premises in the Leuszler block where I shall be pleased to meet my customers and friends.

A. CEASER, Dealer in MEATS
of all kinds
Leuszler Block, Didsbury

"SPECIAL"

When you want a pure, good flavored, nutritious loaf of bread, use

Fleischmann's Yeast

— Sold by —
A. G. STUDER, DEPARTMENT STORE

Get a book of our excellent recipes for baking



GOOD THINGS WITHIN SIGHT

and worth eating is our stock of high grade

MEATS

and Poultry. Carefully selected in the first place, kept in a freezing temperature and in sanitary surroundings, no wonder every house-keeper keeps our meats in sight and within reach. They mean family health, good eating, money saved by our low prices. For juicy steaks, tender chops and fragrant hams, deal at

DIDSBURY MEAT MARKET

G. C. MORTIMER, Proprietor

AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. and Mrs. Abner Hunsperger and family were visitors at Lethbridge over the holidays.

Miss Beatrice Liesemer, who is attending Alberta University at Edmonton, left for that city on Sunday to again take up her studies at the University after spending the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Liesemer.

Geo. Wigglesworth, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Wigglesworth, spent the New Year's holidays with his parents. George is engaged in installing a system of book-keeping for the Kennedy hotel at Shaunavon, Sask. He returned to Shaunavon on Saturday last to complete his work.

Who's got the key for the Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet? There are still 1500 keys out and we invite all key-holders to return their keys on or before February 1st. Someone has the right key, bring it in and the Cabinet is yours.—J. V. Berscht.

The Christmas entertainment in the Evangelical church on Christmas night was, as usual, a great success, the well-rendered programme lasting two hours. The spacious church was packed to the doors and even standing room was at a premium. A liberal offering was taken for the Red Cross and Home Fund. The evening was thoroughly enjoyed by young and old.

The Women's Institute will meet at the home of Mrs. Weber on Thursday, January 14th, at 2 p.m. Mr. Weber will give a demonstration in flour Programme is as follows: Mrs. Bicknell, recitation; Mrs. Deardrick, topic; Mrs. Wiegand and Miss Mma Wilson, song; Mrs. Smith, song. All the ladies of the Institute are cordially invited to attend.

STOCKTAKING SALE

Everything in Men's Suits and Overcoats,
Ladies Coats, Men's Caps, Sweaters
and Wool Blankets

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS

Barrel Salt \$3.00

Just received a fresh supply of Fleischman's Yeast Cakes

Salmon—9 tins for \$1.00

BUY PURITY FLOUR. IT'S GOOD

First Class Goods at right prices

A. G. STUDER

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

INCORPORATED 1868

Capital Paid Up : : \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds : : 13,575,000

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly.

JOINT ACCOUNTS An account in the names of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

DIDSBURY BRANCH: D. C. DAVIDSON, Manager.

HERE TO STAY

The Hardware and Furniture Business

In the new LEUSZLER BLOCK opposite the hotel

We the undersigned desire to notify the public that we are stocking up with a full assortment of

HARDWARE AND FURNITURE

You ought to see our clean up-to-date stock. Surely we can meet your requirements in our line. In other words, we trust that you will take advantage of our prices.

We thank you for your past favors and solicit your future and valued commands.

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN

WE BUY AT HOME

Because my interests are here.

Because the community which is good enough for me to live in is good enough for me to buy in.

Because I want to see the goods I am buying.

Because I want to get what I buy when I pay for it.

Because some part of every dollar I spend at home stays at home and helps work for the welfare of the community.

Because the man I buy from pays his share of taxes.

Because the man I buy from stands back of the goods, thus always giving value received.

Because the man I buy from helps support our poor and needy, our schools, our churches, our homes.

Here I live and here I buy. Let us make the town that we support, (Didsbury) a good place in which to work and live.

It is easy and certain if everyone will contribute his share.